THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9233. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1780.

PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Nov. 6. 1780.

SINCE last Meeting of the Society, the City Faft having been appointed to be held on Thurſday the 9th current. The queſtion "Whether Great Britain is verging more towards an abſolute Monarchy "or a Republic?" intended to have been debated that evening, is, on that account, poſtponed to the Thurſday thereafter, being the 16th current.

A POLITICO-PHYSICO *Account of the* VULP-URSUS, *or* FOX-BEAR.

This animal is variouſly denominated, and it is a doubt whether it ought to be ſtiled the *Fox Bear*, or the *Bear Fox*; indeed, the two animals are ſo intimately blended, both in the figure, and diſpoſition of this animal, that it is extremely difficult to determine which predominates. It hath all the clumſineſs of the *Bear*, with the cunning of the *Fox*; but its hide approaches rather to the *ſallow*, with abundance of black hair about its muzzle; its voice is hoarſe, rough, and reſembles rather the croak of the raven, than either the yelp of the *Fox*, or the growl of the *Bear*. It is a beaſt of prey, yet hath been frequently preyed upon. It hath often changed its dwelling, and is ſo far from being a ſolitary animal, that it loves the haunts of men, and has been found lately to have been preaching to a flock of *geeſe*, who have prepoſterouſly followed its wiles. Its firſt *den* was at *Midhurſt* in Suſſex, where it ſtaid for ſeven years; at the end of which, it ſtrove in vain to get fixed at *Pontefract*, in Yorkſhire, and then it tripped over to *Poole*, in Dorſetſhire, but a red *Coote* got the hole from it; however, it neſtled into the earth at *Malmſbury*, in Wiltſhire, where it ſtaid till a few months ſince; when ſome *Weſtminſter geeſe* admitted it into their yard, where there is no doubt it will make great havock, and make them repent their credulity.

About ten years ſince the *Vulp-Urſus* got a ſnug place near the Admiralty-office, which it kept for above two years, when it was put out; but ſome time after it ſucceeded, by the death of its ſire, and elder cub, to a large allowance of Iriſh *hides*, on which it might have fattened apace, but in leſs than a year, it had *loſt* ſo much of its fur, that it ſold the *hides* to repair it, and ſoon after *loſt* the whole profits.

The internal conſtruction of the *Vulp-Urſus* is very uncommon. It hath no bowels, but a *gall bladder*, and an *excretory duct*, which carries the gall to the *tongue*, where it is vented. There is alſo another *gall duct*, which terminates in the right fore paw, and thence, by the help of a ſlit gooſequill, this beaſt ſcatters the gall, and takes a malicious delight in beſpattering ſome of the nobleſt animals in the country.

Though this creature hath not a place in the catalogues of naturaliſts, yet it [illegible] nations, and hath had a name given it by each. The Greeks called it Ε χραστ κοακ, from its having its head full of gall. The Latins called it *Vulp-Urſus*, and *Felliceps*. In Spaniſh it is named *El Zorra-Cabron*, or the *Fox Goat*, from its cunning and ſulucity. In German it is ſtiled EIN SCHWARTZ BEER-FUCHS, or the *Black Bear Fox*, from the multitude of black hairs about its muzzle. The French call it *Le Renard Lourd*, or the *clumſy fox*; whilſt it is named in Italian, *Il Vulpe prodigo*, or the *prodigal fox*.

A Catalogue of ſeveral *curious* and valuable books and manuſcripts, which began to be ſold by auction, on Tueſday laſt, at the Great Seal Room in Palace-yard.

VOX POPULI *vox Dei*, or an Eſſay on the power and antiquity of a mob, and the abſurdity of delegation. By *Gordon* and *Tyler*.

LIBELS, *Lampoons*, and SATIRES upon Government, mechanically adapted to any and every Adminiſtration. By *W——ks* and *Fitz——e*.

An ESSAY on the pernicious effects of common jails, and the great uſes of felony in a free ſtate. By *a True Patriot*.

COLLECTION of fiery, rapid, ſublime, ſerious, ironical, laconical, prolixical, prophetical—deluſive, concluſive, abuſive orations. *Written by a rejected Member of Parliament* and humbly inſcribed to the Right Hon. Lord Ab-n-ton. By *a Taylor*.

The ADVANTAGES of Defamation, in ten folio volumes. —An abridgment. By *a Minority Female*.

The LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL illuſtrated and exemplified. By *J. Bardolph, Alderman and Citizen*.

A SERMON to be preached before the Houſe of Commons, proving upon clear theological grounds, that ſwearing loyalty and allegiance to the King, and at the ſame time joining in rebellion againſt his crown and dignity, does not incur the anger of God, but is on the contrary fairly conſiſtent with the truth, honour, and ſincerity of a Britiſh coloniſt—By —— *S——th, M. D.*

A MODEST DEFENCE of the city of London, proving that all the late outrages of the mob were at the inſtigation of the Miniſtry.—By *Mr Sheriff*.——N. B. This is a quite new work.

AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE, from the principles of the Chriſtian religion, that the Minority are always the moſt virtuous of the people, and that all public queſtions ſhould be carried in their favour.

A COLLECTION of ſongs, ſonnets, epigrams, puns, conundrums, *bon mots*, &c. in manuſcript, by *an unknown hand*, very fit for the uſe of *patriotic* printers, editors, and writers: as they may be very eaſily impoſed for originals.

THE ANTIQUITY, dignity, and power of an Alderman of London *curiouſly* exemplified—By —— ——.

END OF THE FIRST DAY'S SALE.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

THE ADVENTURER of *Thiſtle Howard*, and *Willliam Paradiſe*; two *unfortunate* Gentlemen who were *caſt away* upon the *weſt coaſt of Ireland*; giving an accurate account of the cuſtoms, and manners of the people, their policy, *trade*, and manufactures. The riſe and progreſs of their *Military Aſſociations*; the abolition of Poyning's law, and the power of the *ſecond* and *third* branches of the Britiſh Legiſlature: alſo the ſeveral *miraculous eſcapes* of the ſaid Gentlemen, until their happy return to Great Britain.——*Written by themſelves*.

RELIGIOUS EFFECTS from *political cauſes*; or, the neceſſity of perjury in the ſupport of independance. By *Paul Barebones*, of Boſton, in New England.

CUPID'S *Kettle-drums*; after the manner of *Rocheſter*, a poem, written in America. By *a General Officer*.

A COLLECTION of modern pardoxes, proving the *virtue* of *ſedition*, *treaſon*, *rebellion*, &c. founded upon firſt principles, and addreſſed to the people of Great Britain, Ireland, and America. By *D. Prieſt*. D. D.

THE BRITISH TRIDENT,—*an Ode*. Written upon the glorious victory of the 27th of Auguſt 1779. HANDSOMELY bound in *Deers-ſkin*. By *A. K. a Dutch Gentleman reſident in London*.

THE *ſurrender* of Saratoga *defended*, by the victory at Camden,—in red leather—By *a noble and generous Briton*.

THE DYING *Peaſant—an Elegy*. Inſcribed to the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount *Lixna* and *Earl of S——*. The *Right Honourable Lord Da—t—ry*, and ſeveral other Lords and Commoners of the kingdom of Ireland.

TIMON, or the guilt of ingratitude---a poem. *Written by a Jeſuit*, of *Saint Omers*, and *printed in the city of Briſtol*, 1780.

THE COMPLETE *Patriot*, being a choice collection of inuendoes, apprehenſions, charges, expoſures, Billingſgate epithets, &c. By *Mr Duke Lenox---Printed at Greenwich and Privy-garden, and publiſhed in Palace-yard*.

RECONCILIATION—a farce. By Mr Huſſey. Printed in London, and publiſhed at Madrid, 1780.

In this day's ſale will be diſpoſed of an ORATORICAL MACHINE, upon the priuciple of the *hand-organ*; containing a number of *barrel ſpeeches*, ſo contrived as to be concealed in a great-coat pocket; from whence, by a proper tube, the ſounds are coveyed as if from the mouth of the ſuppoſed ſpeaker. As by the uſe of this inſtrument, *ſluttering*, *ſtammering*, *hemming*, *timidity*, and every kind of *inability*, is totally obviated, and the true *articulations*, *modulations*, *terminations*, and *cadences* ſecured upon *mechanical* principles. The ingenious inventor ſtrongly recommends it to the uſe of *young patriots* (for whom indeed it was originally deſigned) as the moſt certain *friend to promotion*. The poſſeſſor having nothing to do to obtain his wiſhes, but to keep his lips moving [illegible]

FABLE.

By TIMOTHY TICKLE, Eſq;

Captain JOHN BULL *in a* STORM.

ON board the DREADNOUGHT ſtout and trim,
(A gallant ſhip as e'er could ſwim!)
Sail'd Captain BULL to tempt the ſeas,
And hail'd, *at firſt*, a proſp'rous breeze:
—But, who can fickle Fortune fix,
Or guard againſt her wayward tricks?
No ſooner diſappear'd the ſhore,
Than ſullen ſtorms began to roar.
Now horrid tempeſts ſweep the ſkies!
Now round the ſhip black billows riſe!

Firm on the deck the CAPTAIN ſtands,
The helm obſerves, the crew commands;
"Down topmaſts, ſee the haulſer's clear,
"'Twill ſoon be over—cheer, lads cheer!

JACK roar'd, intreated, ſwore in vain;
They heard his orders with diſdain,
For, with the tempeſt, bolder grew
The MUTINY amongſt his crew.

A large *round-robin* *, ſome preſented,
Others on all his faults commented:
"Well, Captain, ſays a ſurly Chief,
"Next voyage you'll get us better beef!
"Zounds!—could you think, for pay ſo low,
"Your men ſuch toils would undergo?"

"Diſmiſs your *Boatſwain*, cries another;
"I would not ſerve him—if my brother;
"Here's Edmund, Charles, and twenty hands,
"Bold ſeamen, fit to bear commands!

BULL rav'd, curs'd, flatter'd, and implor'd,
But more and more th' inſurgents roar'd.
"Madman!—mind how the ſhip is toſt!
"What! will you ſee the veſſel loſt?
"Your *frantic mutiny* give o'er,
"I'll right you when we're ſafe on ſhore!"

Now, bolder in their lawleſs courſe,
Caſes and cheſts they open force,
And laviſhly the liquors drain;
—Then drunkenneſs and diſcord reign:
'Till, ſtartled by a thund'ring ſhock,
They ſee THEIR VESSEL ON A ROCK;
And vainly ſtrive their lives to ſave,
—ALL SINKING IN ONE WAT'RY GRAVE!

MORAL.

Thus, ſometimes, when a free form'd STATE,
(In wealth, domain, and commerce great),
Is warmly preſs'd by foreign foes,
A FACTION, bold from public woes, —
By ſpreading diſcord and alarms,
Its ſpirit, force, and zeal diſarms,
And dupes the *people* to engage.
In civil jars with hoſtile rage;
'Till ſunk in ruin,—they, too late,
Lament their own, and country's fate! †

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* Sailor's Petition.

† This nation has at preſent ſufficient reaſon to lament the effects of civil diſſention. To the violence and imprudence of Oppoſition the birth and growth of the American rebellion muſt in a great meaſure be aſcribed. It is a matter of notoriety, that the moſt common and effectual arguments employed by the American leaders to ſilence their opponents, were of this nature:—"What! will you pretend to ſet "your judgment againſt that of the ableſt politicians and lawyers in "England? Do not they declare our claims to be juſt, and our meaſures proper and honourable? Would the Minority, many of whom "have ſo great an intereſt in Britain, juſtify our cauſe, and applaud "our ſpirit, if they were not clearly and undeniably right? Will you "value your privileges leſs than ſtrangers, who might be ſuppoſed under a bias againſt them? or will you pretend to oppoſe your knowledge of the conſtitution and public meaſures to the deciſions of "men, with ſuch acknowledged learning and judgment, and ſuch ſuperior opportunities of information?"

Such are the weapons with which our diſſentions ſupplied American rebellion; the advantage which our foreign enemies have derived from them, I need not mention them——they have proclaimed it with triumph.

Let us, then, learn wiſdom from misfortunes. Let it be ſtrongly impreſſed on our minds, that to obtain a ſpeedy and honourable peace abroad, we muſt promote PUBLIC SPIRIT and UNANIMITY at home.

TRAY *in Diſgrace; or, The* DANGER *of* PROSPERITY.

A SHANDEAN FABLE.

Inſcribed to General Sir WILLIAM HOWE,

By TIMOTHY TICKLE, Eſq;

TO guard the flocks from devaſtation
Of *Wolves*, that in the ſheep-folds broke,
A *Dog* was ſent—of *repatation*;
But Fraud will walk in Virtue's cloak,
And Dogs may yield to ſtrong temptation,
Sometimes, as well as Chriſtian folk.

Routed and flying in diſmay,
The *Wolves* firſt thought their ravage ended;
And all the neighbourhood commended
The vigilance of honeſt TRAY.

But ſoon a ſinful inclination,
From Tray's ſucceſs, took fly occaſion
His *active zeal* to ſap away,
—Like Hannibal at Capua.
Now careleſs of his *maſter's cauſe*,
Diſſolv'd in eaſe and indolence,
Water with warm concupiſcence;
And looſe, he roams o'er hedges, ditches,
With a ſeraglio of bitches;
And while the Wolves *uncheck'd regale*,
His noſe applies to ev'ry tail.
"Well! let them riot on (quoth he)
Raſhneſs ill ſuits a wiſe commander;
The more they kill, the more for me;"
Thus Reaſon oft is Paſſion's pander.

But TRAY's good fortune quickly ended,
He ſoon diſgorg'd *his* ill got booty,
And died, on gallows high ſuſpended,
To teach ſucceeding Dogs their duty.

Thus have we ſeen a MODERN HERO,
(Of hopeful fame like youthful Nero)
Sent by his Sov'reign's command
To drive REBELLION from the land—
Firſt ſhew us what his troops could do—
Defeat the foe—but not purſue;
Then, in luxurious pleaſures ſinking,
Reſign'd to wenching, gaming, drinking;
Surrender every former claim;
—His country's hopes—his dawning fame!
'Till wealthy from the public ſtore,
He left the nation to deplore
—Rebellion *ſtronger than before!*

—But here—(for thus we ſometimes find,
Juſtice is *aptly* painted *blind*,)
My parallel at laſt muſt falter,
—HE got a RIBBON—*Tray* a HALTER!

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Oct.* 31.

The Aligator privateer, Captain Craig, was loſt on the coaſt of France the 9th inſt. in a hard gale of wind; the crew ſaved.

The Surpriſe, Rawlings, from Southton to Guernſey, with wheat, &c. went on ſhore the 23d inſt. near Hurſt Caſtle; the cargo and the crew ſaved; but the veſſel ſuppoſed to be totally loſt.

The Betſey, Kidd, from St Kitt's to Halifax, was taken by two American privateers the 12th of Auguſt.

The ——, Wallace, from Surinam to Quebec, is loſt in the river St Lawrence.

Liverpool, Oct. 25. The Jenny, Walker, mentioned in my laſt being arrived here from St Kitts, is a miſtake; this day we have an account of her putting into Tenby in Briſtol channel.

The Friendſhip, Bell, from Archangel for Briſtol, is put into Campbelton; the Viper, Cowell, from hence for the Weſt Indies, is put into Ramſey Bay; the Atalanta, Charles, from hence for Africa, is put back into Hoyle Lake.

The Good Del, Wenck, from London to Rugenwald, is loſt on Bornholm.

The Porter, Barmby, from Hull to Dantzick, was loſt the 30th ult. within one mile of Ronne, upon the weſt ſide of the iſland Bornholm; the materials are ſaved, though much damaged.

The Two Siſters, Smith, from Madeira to Charleſtown, was taken the 29th of July by two American privateers and a ſchooner, and ſent for Philadelphia.

The Prince Conſtantine, Johnſon, from Peterſbourgh to Bourdeaux, with iron and hemp, is loſt near Carliſcroon; moſt of the cargo will be ſaved.

The Vrow Helegonda Christina, Reeling, from Curacoa to Zirkzee, is put into Stoc near Middleburgh, leaky.

The Molly, Brown, from Colburg to London, foundered on the Cattigate on the 7th inst. the crew saved.

The Empress, ——, from Archangel to Hull, is taken by the Comtesse d'Artois privateer, and carried into the Texel.

The Lady Margaret, Hule, from Clyde to New York, was taken by three American privateers off Sandy Hook.

The Lizard, Mast and Sharp, Valiant, from London, overset at Quebec, and were both condemned and sold there.

From the London Papers, Nov. 2.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wednesday, Nov. 1.*

His Majesty being come down about two o'clock to the House, and having taken the Throne, the Commons were sent for, who attending, Mr Cornewall, their new Speaker, addressed his Majesty as follows:

"May it please your Majesty,

"Your faithful Commons in Parliament assembled, having, pursuant to your Majesty's directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, I am sorry to inform your Majesty, that their choice has fallen upon me. Conscious of my own inability to discharge so weighty and important a trust, I most humbly entreat your Majesty to give them an opportunity of reconsidering their choice, and send them back to a new election."

The Lord Chancellor, after a short conference with his Majesty, replied,

"*Mr Cornewall,*

"However diffident your may be of your own qualifications, his Majesty is so well convinced of your talents, diligence and sufficiency for the high situation to which you have been elected, that his Majesty cannot decline giving the fullest approbation to the choice his Commons have made. I am now commanded, therefore, by his Majesty, to declare that it is with great pleasure he allows and confirms you as their Speaker."

To this speech Mr Cornewall made the following answer:

"As your Majesty, by approving the choice of your Commons, has confirmed me their Speaker, I humbly entreat your Majesty to accept my acknowledgements for your favourable opinion of my abilities, and that your Majesty will vouchsafe to pardon my failings, so that no unguarded word or act of mine may ever be imputed to your faithful Commons: And that your Commons of Great Britain may be the better enabled to discharge their duty to your Majesty and to their country, I do, in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to your Majesty, lay claim to all their ancient rights and privileges; particularly, that their persons, and those of their servants, may be free from arrests, and all other molestation; that they may enjoy freedom of speech in their debates; that they may have free access to your Royal Person; and that all their proceedings may receive from your Majesty the most favourable interpretation."

To this the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's order, replied,

"Sir,

"The King has commanded me to say, that he has the highest confidence in the duty, loyalty, and affection of his Commons to his person and Government, as well as in their wisdom and prudence in all their proceedings; his Majesty therefore does most readily allow them all their privileges, in as full and ample a manner as they have at any time been allowed to any former Parliment, by his Majesty or any of his Royal Predecessors.——With respect to that part of your petition which concerns yourself, though his Majesty is persuaded that no man can stand in less need of it, yet, that you may enter with the fullest confidence on the office to which you have been chosen, his Majesty has directed me to assure you, that he shall ever put the most favourable construction on your words and actions.

This ceremony being over, his Majesty then made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and the wishes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard.

"The present arduous situation of public affairs is well known; the whole force, and exertion to the utmost, to support the rebellion of my colonies in North America, and, without the least provocation or cause of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undisguised object of this confederacy manifestly is to gratify boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great Britain.

"By the force which the late Parliament put into my hands, and by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had formed; and the signal successes which have attended the progress of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their highest character in any age, will, I trust, have important consequences in bringing the war to a happy conclusion. It is my most earnest desire to see this great end accomplished; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only secure safe and honourable terms of peace by such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatsoever, and that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty, or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I see and feel, with great anxiety and concern, that the various services of the war must unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I desire you to grant me such supplies only, as your own security and lasting welfare, and the exigency of affairs, shall be found to require.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I repose an entire confidence in the zeal and affections of this Parliament, conscious that, during the whole course of my reign, it has been the constant object of my care, and the wish of my heart, to promote the true interests and happiness of all my subjects, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution in church and state."

His Majesty withdrew, and the Commons having returned to their own House, his Majesty's speech was again read, first by the Lord Chancellor, and then by the Clerk, after which

The Earl of *Westmorland* moved an address, which he prefaced with many expressions of satisfaction for the happy increase of his Majesty's royal family, in the birth of another Prince, and the safe recovery of the Royal Consort. He expressed his thanks for his Majesty's gracious intention to the interests, safety, and properties of his people, which had been just declared in the speech from the Throne; and the truth of which, he said, could not more fully appear than by a review of his Majesty's paternal conduct on the melancholy occasion of the late unhappy riots; for at the perilous moment when not only freedom, but the very existence of both Houses of Parliament were threatened with annihilation, and the necessity of the emergency gave occasion for the executive authority to stretch beyond its usual limits—had his Majesty then, after the example of a certain northern Monarch, who at one stroke overturned the liberties of his people, conceived any wish to reduce the privileges of the constitution, that epoch had furnished the most ample opportunity to put it into execution. We ought, therefore, to give the most unbounded credit to the propositions contained in the speech from the throne, and to return our most dutiful thanks for his Majesty's constant attention to the good of his people.

His Majesty had recommended to their Lordships unanimity and perseverance in making vigorous preparations for continuing the war, as the best means of obtaining an honourable peace; and his Lordship hoped that every one of their Lordships would readily embrace the same opinion, not only from motives of honour, but also of prudence, safety, and advantage; for however arduous and difficult the situation of this country now was, it would appear from the slightest consideration, that to receive peace on terms of concession, as must be the case if we made any peace in our present circumstances, would be not only ignominious, but ruinous; for if we relinquish America, the loss of this country would not be confined to that sole reduction of our empire; it must inevitably be followed by the loss of our possessions in the West Indies; so that we could expect little else than to be the empire of Great Britain limited to this single island; and we should, perhaps, owe even the enjoyment of that, small as it might be, to the jealousies of our ambitious conquerors.

It was, therefore, no time to think of peace, and it could not but be the unanimous opinion of their Lordships to carry on the war with vigour.

His Lordship then moved. "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty, that this House feels the most dutiful satisfaction at the increase of the Royal issue, in the birth of another Prince, and the happy recovery of her Majesty. To declare their indignation at the unprovoked combination of the confederated powers, and to assure his Majesty that this House think it their indispensable duty to unite firmly in adopting such vigorous measures, as shall be found necessary to maintain inviolate their most essential rights, &c." This motion was seconded by

Lord *Brownlow*, who asserted that there was not a person in that House but must feel a heart-felt satisfaction in every addition to his Majesty's domestic happiness.

It was impossible to offer stronger reasons than those suggested by the Noble Earl, to evince the necessity of continuing the war; but he should just observe, that as no peace could be now made upon terms honourable to this country, therefore no peace should be made, till some fortunate events in our favour might bring our enemies to a more reasonable way of thinking. Much was to be expected from the late success in South Carolina; and, if the report proved true, that the French fleet was returning home in a bad condition, and that the late disgrace of the marine minister of France was owing to great defects found in his equipment of that fleet, there was yet reason to hope that such fortunate events are not far off.

The Marquis of *Carmarthen* rose to make some remarks on the proposed address, but was interrupted by a demand made by some Peers who had not been sworn, to have the oaths administered to them, that they might take their seats. It was suggested, that it was not only irregular, but absolutely contrary to a positive act, that any Lord should be sworn, unless between the hours of nine and four, which period was then elapsed.—This objection occasioned some confusion.—The statute was referred to, when it appeared not only that the act required they should be sworn between those hours, but actually subjected the Peer who should refuse to conform to the terms of the act, to all the penalties and disabilities of a Popish recusant. It being suggested, that many of the members sworn on the preceding day had taken the oaths after the hour prescribed by the act; the case, in the opinion of some of the Lords, seemed to require an adjournment.

Lord *Sandwich* objected to such a measure, as it might appear disrespectful to his Majesty. The address also being an object, in which he was convinced every member in that House would most heartily concur, and there being a sufficient number of members already sworn to debate upon it, he saw no reason for delay or adjournment in the case.

The Duke of *Richmond* replied, that, as the circumstance was sudden and peculiar, the delay which it would occasion could not be construed into any disrespect to his Majesty. Besides, it was not considered as any want of respect in the other House, to delay, as they had done, the consideration of the address from the Commons. It had been alledged by the Noble Earl, that there was a sufficient number already sworn to debate upon the present question; but, as a number of those sworn the day before had taken the oaths after the prescribed hour, their Lordships were left in an uncertainty of determining which, even amongst those already sworn, had or had not a right to vote: therefore, to obviate every difficulty of this nature, he recommended to their Lordships to adopt the motion of adjournment, and that those Peers, who the day before had been sworn after the proper hour, should be sworn over again.

Lord *Mansfield* declared, that till it had been suggested somewhere from behind him, he did not know that such an act existed. He had taken the oaths, he said, the preceding day, before the hour of four o'clock; but he said it was more by accident than care. It was true that great inconvenience might arise to the public business were it left open to any member of that House to stay away purposely till a late hour, when the House had entered into an important discussion of public affairs, and then interrupt their deliberations by a demand to be sworn. But, on the other hand, no less evil might arise from the exclusion of a member of that House from the exercise of his determination in [illegible] affairs of state, merely [illegible] he had accidentally outstayed, by a few minutes, the hour prescribed by the statutes.

Upon these considerations he had minutely read over the act, and was pleased to find that it carried with itself a cure for the inconvenience complained of; for it gave to both Houses of Parliament a right to administer the oaths to any of their members "whenever they should think fitting." And in consequence of this clause the House of Commons had hitherto exercised that power, and made order accordingly. His Lordship moved, therefore, "that the members present, who had not been sworn in the present Parliament, be now sworn." This motion passed *nem. dis.* and the members being sworn,

The Marquis of *Carmarthen* rose again:—No man, he said, had a greater respect for his Majesty and the Royal family, or, at the humble distance in which he was placed, felt a more sincere satisfaction than he did in every addition to his Majesty's domestic happiness. In that part, therefore, of the address, which alluded to the birth of a Prince, it was impossible for him not to participate; but in the present tremendous state of public affairs, it would ill become a man who professed, and felt, so much personal regard for his Majesty, to be silent, and not express a wish that this address might be accompanied with a word of honest and serious advice at so alarming a crisis—for when he looked round at the numerous and powerful enemies that were combined against us; when he reflected upon the very suspicious appearance of the other European powers who were leagued together under the new title of an Armed Neutrality; and when he saw all the surrounding dangers of this devoted country, without one single ally to look up to for assistance, he could not but shudder for the event, and wish that his Majesty might be instructed to guard against those amongst his servants who had led the nation into so dreadful a situation! When he considered the complexion of those who were entrusted with the conduct of public affairs, he was still more clear in the necessity of such a measure; for though he saw amongst them some great and worthy characters, yet they were blended and intermixed with such a strange groupe, that the appearance really startled him, and, if the reports in every body's mouth were true, the measures of those men were not less incoherent than their characters. On this account he moved, that the whole of the address which followed the part of it already quoted, might be omitted, insisting, that the first paragraph or two was sufficient to show the pleasure the House took in his Majesty's welfare, their detestation of his enemies, and the unanimous determination of their Lordships to protect the most essential rights of this country.

Lord *Abingdon* closed the debate, by saying, that he was one exception to the assertion, that all their Lordships concurred in rejoicing at the birth of a Prince; when his Majesty had thirteen children, he had thirteen colonies for their inheritance, but all these were since lost, and he could not now rejoice at an encrease of the Royal family, when their patrimony was so considerably decreased.

The question upon the amendment being then put, it was rejected,

By	68
To	23
Majority	45

The question upon the original address was next put, and carried without a division.

A motion for a congratulatory address to her Majesty was afterwards made by Lord *Aylesbury*, seconded by Lord *Southampton*, and carried *nem dis.*

The House then adjourned.

The two addresses will be presented to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

THE Commons having presented their Speaker elect at the Bar of the House of Peers, and he being approved by his Majesty, Mr Cornwall returned with the Serjeant at Arms carrying the Mace before him. The House then entered only upon the business of [illegible] taking the oaths of abjuration, supremacy, and the test. A motion was made to adjourn, and accordingly, at four o'clock the House adjourned to the next day.

The court at St James's on Tuesday night was exceedingly numerous and brilliant. A sight never seen before at any other of the Royal christenings was permitted, by their Majesties pleasure, which was that of having all the Royal children present.

The Lords Chesterfield and Brownlow are nominated as Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, whose temporal household is establishing.

Yesterday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in consequence of his restoration to the favour of his Majesty, was attended to the House of Peers with the honours usually paid to a Prince of the blood; which circumstance gave rise to a mistake in those whose duty it was to announce, as usual, by the discharge of cannon, his Majesty's departure from St James's; for, seeing the equipage of his Royal Highness, attended by a guard, they mistook him for his Majesty, and discharged the artillery a considerable time before his Majesty's appearance.

When the guns fired upon the Duke of Cumberland's arrival at the House of Peers, the noblemen at first imagined that his Majesty was come, and got on their robes a full hour before it was necessary.

Only two Ladies were present; a most remarkable circumstance.

His Excellency Comte Pignatelli, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, has received his letters of recal, being appointed ambassador to the Court of France. His successor is not yet declared.

Yesterday Lord Grantham was present at the King's levee, for the first time since his marriage with the daughter of the late Earl of Hardwicke, and was most graciously received; at the same time his Lordship had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, on his appointment of first Lord of Trade and Plantations, in the room of the Earl of Carlisle.

Late last night a mail arrived at the General Post Office from Jamaica, and another from St Kitt's.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Industry armed brig, arrived at Poole.

The mails from the West-Indies, Charlestown, and New-York, which were made up at the General Post Office last night, are not to be sent till further orders.

Commodore Johnston, it is expected, will come into Parliament for the borough of Cockermouth.

Yesterday Archibald Macdonald, Esq; King's Counsel, took the oaths in the Lord Chancellor's room at Lincoln's-Inn-hall, to qualify him to hold the office of a Welch Judge.

This day at twelve o'clock the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, and other proper officers, went in procession from the Mansion-house to the Lord Chancellor's in Great Ormond-street, where his Lordship, in a short speech, signified his Majesty's approbation of the Lord-Mayor for the ensuing year.

By the new Parliament, it appears upon a nice calculation (says a correspondent) that government have acquired a further majority of eight members. How the double returns will be made up, cannot yet be accurately ascertained.

The grand fleet, which lately sailed to the Bay, under the command of Admirals Darby, Digby, and Drake, is gone on purpose to intercept Guichen, with a large convoy from the French West-India islands. If they should prove successful in falling in with them, as there is the greatest reason to hope for, it will be a blow not likely to be recovered by the French for years to come.

Great expectations are formed of our intercepting the French fleet from Ferrol to Brest, the wind having been remarkably fair for Admiral Darby's sailing the instant he received intelligence of their putting into Spain.

It is said Admiral Rodney has held a Court Martial on one of the Lieutenants, who was honourably acquitted; upon which the Admiral determined not to proceed further upon the enquiry into the conduct of the Captains who were said not to do their duty in the engagement with the French fleet.

The King's Ministers at Brussels and the Hague are indefatigable in communicating every iota of political information to Government with the utmost expedition: the French and Spaniards cannot make a motion without being discovered; and Sir Joseph Yorke, and Mr Fitzherbert, are in such a channel of information, as cannot be obtained from any other quarter.

A letter from a capital house at Paris, concerned very largely in money matters for the Crown, to a gentleman at the Hague, says, "We are well persuaded that the resignation of M. Neckar is near at hand. We are making out our account current with him. Vergennes is also reported to have petitioned the Sovereign to resign."

They write from Brest, that three of their 74 gun ships were just returned there from the Mediterranean, having lost their masts, and received other considerable damage in a violent gale.

A Swedish vessel which sailed from St Malo on the 23d ult. and brought to off Padstow on the 26th, gives intelligence, that thirty-five transports lay at a small port near St Malo, in which a number of German recruits were embarked; the uniform was blue, with red facings; that they were destined for America, and then ready to proceed down the Channel, under convoy of a 40 gun frigate; that on their arrival off Brest, they were to be joined by a squadron of seven ships of the line, who are to see them to the most convenient place of landing on the coast of America, for order to join Monsr. Rochambeau. The master of the said vessel further says, they are engaged jointly in the service of the French and Congress.

The Victoria Alias Ell Portuguez, from the river Plate to Cadiz, was forced from her anchors at Montevideo, in May last, and entirely lost, little or none of her cargo being saved; she was to have sailed from Montevideo, in August, 1779, but had her mast damaged by lightning, and before ready was stopped, as all the other Spanish vessels were, until further orders. She had 70,000 hides on board.

From Toulon we have advice, that [illegible] ship of 28 guns, in the service of government, was [illegible] Sunday the 15th ult. on the rocks near the entrance of the road, and all hands perished.

[illegible]

His Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh ſets out on his continental tour the beginning of January next, attended by Lord Southampton, as governor and preceptor. The Princeſs Auguſta yacht is ordered to be in readineſs to take his Royal Highneſs and his ſuite on board, and land them either at the Hague or Oſtend.

Yeſterday, was held, at the Seſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey, a ſeſſion of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery of the High Court of Admiralty of England, before Sir James Marriot, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Mr Juſtice Heath; when James Robinſon was tried for piratically and feloniouſly running away with a merchant brig called the Hermione, in the Jamaica trade. It appeared upon the evidence, that the priſoner, who was Mate of the Hermione, had the care of navigating the veſſel, the Maſter being confined by illneſs to his cabin; that the ſhip ran on ſhore on the French coaſt, near Bologne, and was captured by the French; when the Mate, with the reſt of the crew, were immediately taken, and were confined in a French priſon for upwards of two months. It likewiſe appeared, that the priſoner had effects on board to a conſiderable value, all of which he loſt. There being no proof that any advantage could poſſibly accrue to the priſoner, as a motive for wilfully running the ſhip a-ground (ſhe being uninſured) the Jury acquitted the priſoner.

Notwithſtanding there is ſo capital a convoy to the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, ſuperior, indeed, to any we have had for ſome years, yet the ſafe arrival of the *whole fleet* may not be a certain conſequence of that protection; not from the inattention of the convoy, but by reaſon of the conduct of many of the *pretty maſters* who command the merchantmen. Theſe gentlemen, notwithſtanding they receive the convoy inſtructions, are, in many inſtances, too conſequential to obey ſignals, and frequently, in an afternoon, will be running races, ſhip againſt ſhip, till they actually loſe loſe ſight of the convoy, for whom, though they ſlacken ſail during night, are notwithſtanding hardly within ſight in the morning, and frequently, inſtead of the convoy, find themſelves to leeward of an enemy. To this conduct, the loſs of the outward-bound fleet was principally owing; and it is hoped will be a leſſon for theſe ſkippers in future to be more careful, and to their owners to remove all ſuch maſters from their employments.

Anecdote.—The day of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, an Iriſh Grenadier of the Marines abſented himſelf from duty, and did not return until the next morning. The next morning, two Yankee farmers complained to the Commander, that their wives, having ſtrayed the preceding day ſome diſtance from their dwellings, were met in a rice field by one of his ſoldiers, who, being moved by the ſpirit of incontinence, had forced them both to ſubmit to his ſinful deſires. —The General could not believe the fact, and aſſigned both phyſical and moral reaſons why he ſuppoſed the charge ill founded; but, the Yankees perſevered in demanding juſtice. The ſoldiers were drawn up in a line, and the violated matrons ordered to identify the raviſhers, when they both fixed upon the grenadier. He was accordingly put into confinement; but, upon the day of trial, the ladies could not be prevailed upon to give evidence ſufficient, and he was acquitted.

Bon Mot—*of Dr* Johnſon *to Mr* Garrick.—Garrick was telling the Doctor that his enemies and *enviers* were always inſinuating how much money he got, and how rich he was, from the profuſion of his table and ſide-board; adding, "How, Doctor, ſhall I remove theſe invidious inſinuations?" —"Remove them, (replied Johnſon) why, aſk them to dine with you."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Sept. 29.

"The French frigate la Graveuſe, commanded by Monſ. de Montgrand, and the armed ſloop la Ceres, by the Chevalier de Traverſai, are both ſafe arrived in our Bay from St Domingo. They were ſent before by Count de Guichen, whom they left on the 8th inſtant, with the advice of his approach with 18 ſhips of the line, and 130 merchantmen under his convoy. He is expected here in about eight or ten days, and then, it is ſaid, the whole combined fleet will accompany him and his rich convoy to the Court of France.

"Count d'Eſtaign has hoiſted his flag as Vice-admiral of France, on board the Terrible of 110 guns, which is a quite new, and, it is ſaid, the fineſt ſhip in the whole French navy.

"A diviſion of the combined fleet, conſiſting of the French ſhips la Bourgogne, le Ceſar, and l'Artif, of 74 guns each, and the Spaniſh ſhips le Saint Laurenzo, and le Saint Iſidore, of 70 guns each, with the French frigate la Nercide, and the Spaniſh frigate la Vienge-des-Carmes, ſailed lately from this port, under the command of Monſ. de Marin, and is ſaid to be deſtined to meet Count de Guichen and his convoy at a certain latitude. Another diviſion conſiſting likewiſe of five ſhips of the line and two frigates, are now preparing to ſail with the firſt fair wind, probably for the ſame purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Algeſiras, Sept. 29.

"Gibraltar is now blocked up cloſer than ever it was before. All the veſſels from the Mediterranean and the coaſt of Barbary, which have lately attempted to ſlip into the Bay, with freſh proviſions, have all been intercepted by Don Barcelo's ſloops, to the amount of 22, which have been brought in here and into Cadiz; and, we are well aſſured, that within theſe three weeks, not a ſingle veſſel has entered the Bay.

"The Enterpriſe frigate, the only one which the enemies have in their Bay, and another ſmall veſſel, attempted, a few days ago, to eſcape, by favour of a very dark cloudy night; but, they were ſoon obſerved by our vigilant commander Don Barcelo, who immediately diſpoſed ſome of his cruiſers to meet them."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Oct. 4.

"Laſt Monday the Diet was opened with the uſual ceremonies. After the nobles had aſſembled, the King, preceded by ſeveral nobles, nuncios, miniſters, and ſenators, went to the church of St John. The maſs, which was celebrated by a Biſhop, and the ſermon, preached by M. Wyrwicz, Abbot of Moyetow, being finiſhed, the King reſted ſome time in his apartments, whilſt the nuncios and ſenators went to the Senate-hall. Then his Majeſty went there, and, being ſeated on his throne, the nuncios kiſſed his hand, and were then permitted to go into their hall, to open the ſeſſions, and proceed to the election of a Marſhal of the Diet. This was done the ſame day, and the Count Malachowſky, Grand Notary of the Crown, was unanimouſly nominated to that charge, and received the Marſhal-ſtaff from the hands of his predeceſſor in the laſt Diet.

"On Tueſday, the ſenators aſſembled in their hall, and the nuncios, with the new Marſhal, in Nuncio hall. As ſoon as the King was come to the Senate-hall, and ſeated on the throne, a deputation was ſent from the nuncios to notify to the King and ſenate the choice of a Marſhal. His Majeſty then ſent three ſenators, one from each province, to invite the nuncios, with their Marſhal, to come and join the ſenate, which they did, about noon. The new Marſhal then made a moſt eloquent ſpeech; and the nuncios kiſſed the King's hand; after which the ſeſſion cloſed at two o'clock, and was adjourned to this day at 10 o'clock in the morning.

"On Sunday, about 11 o'clock, M. de Thugot, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from their Royal and Imperial Majeſties, had his firſt audience of the King, who received him in the moſt gracious manner. This audience was followed by that which the King gave to the Prince Primate, who appeared with the greateſt magnificence. All his retinue were new cloathed in a very elegant taſte. Five coaches-and-ſix followed the ſtate-coach, on the two ſides of which the Maſter of his Majeſty's Houſehold, (who is always a ſenator of the firſt claſs) and a Biſhop bearing a croſs, were placed.

"Prince Radzivil, Vaywode of Welda, arrived here laſt Saturday.

"Orders are come from Peterſburgh to withdraw all the Ruſſian troops from the territories of this republic; but it is thought they will not march till after the Diet is over.

"Count de Borch, Great Chancellor of the Crown, died ſuddenly of a fit of the apoplexy. He had filled that important office but about nine months."

Extract of a letter from Bath, Oct. 26.

"Mr Pratt's ball and ſupper exceeded in elegance, expence, and variety, any thing of the kind ever ſeen in this city. At twelve o'clock the company retired from the ball rooms to the ſupper-rooms, where the ladies added the laſt embelliſhment which could be given, to near 500 covers, ſurrounded with every thing that could gratify the eye, the ear, and the palate. The gentlemen attended behind the ladies chairs, under the idea of ſerving them, and became thereby well ſerved themſelves. The *Doric* columns of the great and noble room in the town hall, were wreathed with flowers and feſtoons, extending from each other round the whole. This, with the variegated lights, and due proportions of the room, produced one of the moſt pleaſing *Coups d'œil* the imagination can conceive. But what gave moſt delight was the goodly face of that venerable and virtuous man, the donor's father, in perfect health, mixing with the throng, and enjoying that proſperity in his own family, which he has ſo ably, and ſo willingly endeavoured to procure for us all. In ſhort, it was a perfect feſtivity, graced with the nobleſt work of God. Excluſive of the inhabitants, there were preſent at the ball Lord and Lady Aſhburnham; Lord and Lady Ouſlow; Lord Northington; the Hon. Mrs and Miſs Grenville; Lady Malpas; and a great many people of diſtinction."

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 2.

Bank Stock, 111½.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 58⅞.	Ditto New Ann. 59½ a ¾.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72⅝ a ¾.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, 152½.
3 per cent. con. 61½ a ¾.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59 a ⅝.	India Bonds, 8 a 10 prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10¾ diſc.
Long Ann. 16¼.	Loft Tick. 13 l. 3 s. 2 4 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 75⅝ a ¾.
Ditto 17 8, 12¾.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 prem.
South Sea Stock, —	

WINDS at DEAL,

Oct. 26. N. N. W. 27, 28. N. E. 29. 30. N. N. W. 31. N. E.

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 30.

Wheat, 36 a 49 s.; a 50 a 51 s.	Boiling Peas, 31 s.
Rye, 18 a 21 s.	Tick Beans, 17 a 19 s.
Oats, 9 a 15 s.	Small ditto, 20 a 25 s.
Barley, 16 a 21 s.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 24 a 30 s.	Flour, 4 — per ſack.
Grey Peaſe, 20 a 26 s.	Second ſort, 37 s.
White ditto, 20 a 28 s.	Rape Seed, 13 l. 10 s. per laſt.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, November 2.

"In laſt letter, by a miſtake, the numbers on the diviſion for the choice of a Speaker were miſ-given. Inſtead of the figures inſerted, they ſhould have been, for Mr Cornwall 203, and for Sir Fletcher Norton 134.

"This day the Houſe of Lords met, agreeable to adjournment; and after ſitting ſome little time, the Lord Chancellor, attended by ſeveral of the Peers, went up to St James's, and preſented the addreſs the Houſe had voted upon his Majeſty's ſpeech, which his Majeſty was pleaſed moſt graciouſly to receive.

"An addreſs was alſo preſented by the Lord Chancellor, and the reſt of the Peers, from the Houſe of Lords to her Majeſty, on the birth of another Prince.

"The Houſe of Commons proceeded to-day in ſwearing in their members, which is expected to continue till Monday next, when the addreſs to the King's ſpeech will be moved for. A very full Houſe is expected, and the debates are likely to run very high.

"Yeſterday arrived in the river the Tenbleet, Capt. Whiſker, a prize, laden with tobacco, from Virginia.

"Yeſterday thirty-ſix ſail of ſhips from the Baltic, and twenty ſail of ſhips, all loaded with corn, arrived in the River, ſamples of which were brought to the Manſion Houſe.

"The Iris, Capt. Caldwell, from New York, a very rich ſhip, which put into Liſbon in diſtreſs, is ſafe arrived at Corke.

"The Margaretta Chriſtiana, from Halifax to Newfoundland, is totally loſt. The crew are ſaved.

"The Adventure, Captain Brown, from New Yok, to Newfonndland, was taken by the Sarotoga American privateer, and retaken by the crew, and carried into Halifax.

"The Squirrel, from Liverpool, to New York, ran on ſhore in coming out of the harbour, and muſt be unloaded, to be repaired.

"The Britiſh Queen, Captain Ruſh, from Cancan, a miſſing ſhip, is ſafe arrived at Halifax. Sixty guineas per cent. were given for her laſt week."

On Wedneſday laſt the 1ſt inſt. died at Forres, moſt juſtly and univerſally regretted, Dr Roſs Phyſician there.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the gun powder-plot, a round of the great guns from the Caſtle was fired; and this day was obſerved as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

At Newcaſtle annual St Luke's fair on Monday, there was a great ſhew of black cattle and kyloes; alſo a great number of ſwine, all which ſold at moderate prices, and the market proved better than was expected. The ſhew of horſes was as uſual at this fair very great, and thoſe of form and condition ſold high, while the inferior ones had few buyers.

Extract of letter from Stromneſs, Oct. 31.

"The Alexander privateer, that came here lately from the weſtward, reports, that about eight leagues to the weſtward of Hoy-mouth, he was brought to by a French privateer of above 20 guns; by the good ſailing, however, of his ſhip, he got into Stromneſs, and acquainted his Majeſty's ſhips of ſaid privateer. But, although the wind ſeemed to be fair for their going from that port, they did not think proper to ſail. The above privateer is ſaid to have taken the ——— of Stromneſs, Cruikſhanks, bound for the Lewis, and ranſomed her for 200 guineas."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On reading ſome Lines, ſigned B. L. *upon a young Lady's appearing in a* RIDING HABIT, &c.

WHY cenſure thus the club'd-up Hair,
Cock'd Hat, and Habit *militaire*,
That powerful *Faſhion* ſanctifies?
Why muſt ſweet Modeſty be fled
From fair AMANDA, cloth'd in Red,
Or Lovers loſe her Beauties prize? ——

MINERVA, of fair Science Queen,
Accoutred like ſtern MARS was ſeen,
Her beauteous Limbs in Armour clos'd:
And this made loſt *Tireſias* prize
The Hour that coſt him both his Eyes,
When ſhe, by Chance, her Charms expos'd.

Let, then, thy Genius lay no Streſs
On Themes of unimportant *Dreſs*,
That leaves untouch'd the Fair-one's *Mind*,
Leſt ſhe, too juſt to be reprov'd,
Withdraw the Veil you wiſh remov'd,
And ſtrike thee with her Beauties blind.

Edin. Nov. 6. C. M.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Nov. 3.

The Suſie, Crawford, from Newfoundland, with oil, &c.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 3.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	19s.	0d.	18s.	0d.	17s.	6d.
Bear,	14	0	12	4	12	0
Oats,	12	0	11	6	10	6
Peaſe,	9	6	9	0	8	4

WANTS A PLACE,

AN experienced COACHMAN, who underſtands his buſineſs, and has an undeniable character.—Apply to Mr Small, at Mrs Sutherland's, Borthwick's-Cloſe, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

To-Morrow will be publiſhed,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
(price Seven Shillings and Sixpence)
VOLUME SIXTH OF
NATURAL HISTORY,
GENERAL and PARTICULAR,
BY THE COUNT DE BUFFON.
Illuſtrated with 300 elegant Copperplates,
And occaſional Notes and Obſervations by the TRANSLATOR.

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME:

The Natural Hiſtory of the Elephant—of the Rhinoceros—of the Camel and Dromedary—of the Buffalo, the Bonaſus, the Urus, the Biſon, and the Zeeu—of the Mouflon, and other Sheep—of the Axis—of the Zebu, or Dwarf Ox—of the Tapir. A Diſſertation on Nature. Natural Hiſtory of the Zebra—of the Hippopotamus—of the Elk and Rain-deer—of the Wild Goat, the Chamois Goat, and other Goats—of the Suiga, or Scythian Antelope—of the Gazelles, or Antelopes.

This Day is Publiſhed,
And ſold by CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-ſquare,
(Price One Shilling and Sixpence bound)
The Devout Communicant's Aſſiſtant;
Or, The NATURE and END of the LORD's SUPPER EXPLAINED; and the Obligations to partake of it conſidered.
By ALEXANDER DUNCAN, D. D.
Miniſter of Smallholm.

Where alſo may be had, juſt publiſhed,
WALKER of Truro's Fifty two SERMONS, 2 vols. 8vo. 8s. in boards.
CARR's Sermons, New Edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 8s in boards.
And a very full and valuable aſſortment of Books on Divinity, &c. &c.
Catalogues of which may be had at the ſhop *gratis*.

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In one large volume octavo, (price 5s. 3d. in boards)
Sold by W. ANDERSON, Stirling; C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh; Dunlop and Wilſon, Glaſgow; and the Author at Alloa;
The Farmer and Corn-Dealer's Aſſiſtant;
OR,
THE KNOWLEDGE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES MADE EASY, by a Variety of TABLES.

I. Tables for converting the Winchester Quarter into the County Boll, and the reverſe, with their correſponding prices.
II. Tables for converting the Avoirdupois Weight into Dutch or Trone, and the reverſe, with their correſponding prices
III. A comparative Table of French and Engliſh Weights.

To which are added,

TABLES of all the FIARS in Scotland for Twenty-one years from 1756, and of thoſe of Mid and Eaſt Lothians from the year 1627, and of thoſe of the Commiſſariot of Glaſgow from the year 1719 to 1776; with the prices of Perth Yarn from 1741.

Likewiſe an Extract from the Cuſtom-houſe Books of the Annual Exports and Imports of Grain in Scotland from the year 1707 to 1777.

Together with

TABLES repreſenting the Conformity which the Wheat Meaſure of the ſeveral Counties of Scotland have with each other; and the ſame with the Barley Meaſure.

By ALEXANDER BALD, Alloa.

N. B. The Tables laſt mentioned are newly added, having been conſtructed ſince the firſt book was publiſhed. They are therefore wanting in all the copies already ſold; but the purchaſers may be ſupplied with them *gratis*, by applying to the ſhare booſellers, or to the Author.

Of whom may be had, juſt publiſhed,
Perry's Spelling Book, bound, price 1s.
——— Orator, price bound 3 s. 6d.
——— Man of Buſineſs, 3 s. in boards.
——— Royal Standard Dictionary, with Appendix, bound 3 s.

ACTS of ASSEMBLY.

AS few of the Synods or Preſbyteries of Scotland have called for the Printed Acts of the laſt General Aſſembly, as deſired by former advertiſements, it is entreated, they will ſend to George Caimcroſs writer in Edinburgh, for their copies, on or before the firſt day of December next. If they are not called for before that day, they are ordered to be ſent by poſt, at the expence of the Synods and Preſbyteries.

Not to be repeated.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

	Ship,	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Nov. 4.	Argo,	Nicholſon,	Alloa,	coals.
	Adventure,	Lyell,	ditto,	goods.
	Erſkine,	Robertſon,	ditto,	coals.

Orkney Shipping.

Remain in the harbour of Stromneſs, Oct. 21.

His Majeſty's ſhips the Lizard, Capt. Parry, and Ariadne, Capt. Squires, both for convoy to the Hudſonbay ſhips.

The Alexander privateer of London, Potter, from a cruize.

Neptune of Portſoy, Drum, from ——— for Lisbon.

Swift of and from Leith, Wiſhard, for the herring fiſhery.

Lady Dembſter of Portſoy, Scott, from Sunderland for Spey.

Diana of and for Blyth, Newton, from Drontein.

——— of Scarborough, Smith, from Memel, for Whitehaven.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 4th Nov. 1780.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, THERE is to be expoſed to SALE, by public auction, at WIGTON, on Thurſday the 16th curt. the following EXCISEABLE GOODS, condemned before the juſtices, viz.

600 pounds fine BLACK TEA.

155 gallons FOREIGN BRANDY.

The goods to be viewed at the Exciſe warehouſe on the morning of the day of ſale.

By order of the Right Honourable
The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of th CITY OF EDINBURGH,

ALL-HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin

on Monday the 13th of November curt. at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the uſual time; and is to be kept and held in the MIDDLE BEARDFORD's PARK

SALE of a SHARE in the Alloa Glaſs-Houſe.

THAT upon Wedneſday the 8th day of November next, there will be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Haig innkeeper in Alloa, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, ONE SHARE of the CAPITAL STOCK in the GLASS-HOUSE COMPANY eſtabliſhed at ALLOA.—The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Burn writer in Alloa.

The PROPRIETORS of the

EDINBURGH and LONDON FLY.

By Way of CARLISLE,

RETURN their moſt grateful thanks to the public in general, for all paſt favours; and beg leave to acquaint them, that the FLY continues to ſet out from HUGH CAMERON's ſtabler, Cowgate-head, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and proceeds in one day and an half to Carliſle, (during winter) and from thence to London, in three days, by way of Rippon, Harrowgate, Leeds, and Sheffield. By the ſame road there are alſo conveyances to different trading towns in England, viz. from Leeds to Manchester and Liverpool, by Coach; from Sheffield, to Derby, Birmingham, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Bath, Briſtol, Exeter, Plymouth, &c. &c.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for money, watches, jewels, or writings, above the value of five pounds, unleſs entered as ſuch, and paid for accordingly.

The prices as below,

From Edinburgh to Carliſle, - -	L. 1 6 6
From Carliſle to London, - -	3 1 6
The cheapeſt road to London; only in all -	L. 4 8 0

N. B. Good conveniences for boxes and parcels, which will be delivered on arrival.

HOUSE in George's Square to SET.

To be LET and entered to at Martinmas firſt,

A GENTEEL LODGING in George's Square, very handſomely furniſhed, having ſtables and coach-houſe, &c. &c. and every way ſuited to accommodate any Gentleman's family.

Enquire at Mr James Brown architect, or James Kettle writer. Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THE Manſion-Houſe, Offices, Garden, and

Parks of BELMOUNT, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and within two miles of Edinburgh.

The ſituation is remarkably healthy, and commands very extenſive proſpects.

The houſe will accommodate a large family, having twenty fire places, and the garden is well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The parks and policy contain about 61 Scots acres:—But if purchaſers incline, the premiſſes ſhall be divided into two lots; the 1ſt to comprehend the houſe, garden, policy, and old incloſures, making in all about 31 acres; and the 2d to comprehend the old parks of about 30 acres.—Or theſe lots ſhall be ſubdivided in any way moſt convenient for purchaſers.

ALSO, to be SOLD or SET, a large GRASS FARM, in the pariſh of Carnwath.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Belmount, or to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

For Montego Bay, Lucea, and Green Iſland, JAMAICA,

The Ship MARY, William Walkin-

ſhaw Maſter, now lying at Greenock, is ready to to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the middle of November current.

The Mary is a fine large veſſel, ſails very faſt, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and 4 long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two Houſe-carpenters are wanted for an Eſtate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—Apply as above

For CHARLESTOWN,

THE SUSANNA, Daniel Cumming

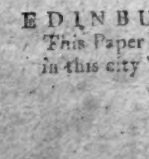
maſter, will be ready to take on board goods by the firſt of November, and clear to ſail by the 20th.

For freight or paſſage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants, Glaſgow, or to Captain Cumming at Port-Glaſgow.

The Suſanna's force is 24 guns, ſix, nine, and eighteen pounders, and will have ſixty men.

October 20. 1780.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green Iſland,
JAMAICA,



THE THOMAS AND BETTY,

ROBERT LIDDELL Maſter,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to ſail with the firſt Weſt India Convoy from Spithead.

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Maſter at Leith.

STATE LOTTERY, 1780.

THE TICKETS, and SHARES of TICKETS, are ſold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stock-Brokers,

At their State Lottery Office, No. 93. under the Royal Exchange, London; *and no where elſe on their account.*

Correct Numerical and Regiſter Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares regiſtered at Sixpence per number.

Note. In the laſt and preceding Lotteries, the following capital prizes were ſold and ſhared at this office, viz. two 20,000l. and two 10,000l.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.			Value of each.			Total Value.
2	of	L.	20,000	is	L.	40,000
2	—		10,000	—		20,000
3	—		5,000	—		15,000
8	—		2,000	—		16,000
16	—		1,000	—		16,000
30	—		500	—		15,000
100	—		100	—		10,000
360	—		50	—		18,000
15,500	—		20	—		310,000
16,021	Prizes				L.	460,000
	Firſt drawn ticket for the firſt ſix days, 500l. each,					3,000
	Firſt ditto for the next ſix days, 1000l. each,					6,000
	Firſt ditto for the 15th and 17th days, 2000l. each,					4,000
	Firſt ditto for the 18th and 20th days, 3000l. each,					6,000
	The laſt drawn ticket,					1,000
31,979	Blanks.					
48,000	Tickets,				L.	480,000

The PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 6 18 0	Eighth,	L. 1 15 6
Fourth,	3 10 0	Sixteenth,	0 18 0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

☞ All ſhares ſold at this office will be ſtamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and alſo with the *Crown*, and round it *Hazard's Lottery Office.*

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as ſoon as drawn.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and ſchemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 16th of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and ſold by commiſſion.

HOUSE and GROUNDS to be LET.

THE HOUSE of MIDSHEILLS, upon the banks of the river Teviot, three miles eaſt of Hawick, and ſeven miles up from Jedburgh, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, ſix bed chambers, kitchen, pantry, milk-houſe, pigeon-houſe, garden, barns, byres, ſtables, and all other conveniencies. AND ALSO, One Hundred and Seventy Acres of GROUND, ſufficiently incloſed, a conſiderable part whereof is laid down in graſs; or ſuch part of the ſame, and for ſuch ſpace of years, as the tenant inclines;—all to be entered into at Martinmas next.——The premiſſes will be ſhown by Charles Hall overſeer at the houſe of Midſheills, with whom, or David Forbes writer in Edinburgh, the perſon offering to take the ſame may commune.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Tueſday the 28th day of November current, between the hours of two and four afternoon,

THE Lands of CRAMUNICHAN, extending to a three merk land of old extent; the Lands of the two LINSAIGS, extending to a ſix merk land of old extent; and the MILL of LINSAIG, Mill Lands, Aſtricted Multures, and Sequels;—lying in the lordſhip of Cowal and ſhire of Argyle, and which belonged to Duncan Ochiltree merchant in Inveraray.

The free proven rental of theſe lands, after deduction of the public burdens, amounts to 66 l. 12 s. 6 12ths Sterling; and the upſet price will be 1500 l. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the office of Mr John Callendar, Depute Clerk of Seſſion; or in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee houſe, in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 15th day of November 1780, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the pariſh of Abdie, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. ſterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no ſtipend or ſchoolmaſter's ſalary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black ſoil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Alſo, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. Theſe lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. ſterling of feu-duty, and a converſion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. ſterling. They hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable ſoil, pleaſantly ſituated upon and near to the river Tay, oppoſite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the preſent tacks, few of which have above ſeven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the preſent rent.

The rental, conditions of ſale, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Cloſe, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Thurſday the 16th day of November curt. betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS, belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, in the Lots following:

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, ſituated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Luſcar, Drumtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Alſo, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with ſundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foreſaid lands, excluſive of the coal and ironſtone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the eſtates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2¾ d.; and the proven value and upſet-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and ſome old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironſtone under the ſaid lands, and the Coals under the lands of Weſter Baldridge (excepting thoſe under and 30 fathoms round the manſion-houſe thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the houſe of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq; and alſo excepting the coals under the manſion-houſe, offices, and garden of Luſcar, and under the grounds within 400 yards of ſaid manſion); with all uſual privileges for working and tranſporting the coals and iron-ſtone, on payment of ſurface damages, and particularly with power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but reſtricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the eſtates, and with a power to communicate the uſe of the ſaid road to the coalleries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the reſpective proprietors, with an aſſignment alſo to the ſaid contract reſpecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or theſe from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Bruccha-ven, coal-folds, ware-houſe, and other buildings: Alſo, the adjoining farm of Weſter Roſyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be ſet up, is as follows, viz.

The colleries, - -	L. 5000	0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth, -	1422	18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leaſes, -	100	0 0
Proven value of Lot II. -	L. 6522	18 10

LOT III.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Manſion-houſe and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two ſmall graſs-incloſures, as poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Fife, and containing about 8¼ Scots acres, with ſome ſervitude on the adjoining lots. Groſs rent 120 l. Proportion of the feu-duty payable to the Trinity Hoſpital for the whole lands, 113 B. 2 F. 3 P. barley, and 3 l. 5 s. in money, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be ſet up at 18 years purchaſe, being the proven value, and is - L. 1698 18 4

The houſe may be viewed on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houſes, fruit, and other walls on this poſſeſſion, have coſt above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres, 26 falls; and on which there are ſeveral new houſes. Groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be ſet up at 15 years purchaſe, and is - 280 1 5

III. James Aliſon's late feu, a Garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls. Groſs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be ſet up at 15½ years purchaſe, is - - - - 420 14 9

IV. Weſt Low Park, in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, containing 4¾ acres. Groſs rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; to be ſet up at 18 years purchaſe, is - 481 7 4

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious ſpring of water in the centre of the field, thought ſufficient to ſerve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and eaſt ſides of it, which, with the weſt wall and gate, have coſt above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houſes are built, containing 6 falls. Groſs rent 31 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 21 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be ſet up at 20 years purchaſe, is - - - - 47 3 9

VI. William Wright's Feu, a Nurſery containing 5 acres. Groſs rent 261 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be ſet up at 17 years purchaſe, is 350 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious ſpring in the centre of this lot.

VII. Robert Wilſon's Feu, with houſes thereon, containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be ſet up at 16 years purchaſe, is - - - - 276 17 2

VIII. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a houſe thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hoſpital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be ſet up at 16½ years purchaſe, is 285 10 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 3841 12 7

LOT IV.

FIVE LAIGH SHOPS, or Dwelling-houſes, being the whole inner range of the Eaſt Wing of the New Exchange, entering a few ſteps down from the court, viz.

The ſhop poſſeſſed by James Clark, to be ſet up at	L. 35	0 0
Ditto, by William Murray, at - -	40	0 0
Ditto, by Peter Cuming, at - -	40	0 0
Ditto, by Mrs Campbell, at - - -	60	0 0
Ditto, by Peter Mathieſon, at - -	40	0 0

The above five ſhops will be expoſed jointly or ſeparately, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Roſyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Currie-hill and John Newton his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm.

The proven value and upſet price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and eſtate of Bantaſkine, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk, and ſhire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the ſaid George Chalmers therefor, beſides the proprietor's rent, 108 l. 17 s. 4 d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe. The proven value and upſet price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the eſtates, the rentals, and plans of thoſe in Fife, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callendar depute clerk of Seſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtates at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

SALE OF LATHALLAN POSTPONED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 21ſt of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN,

lying in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, and ſhire of Fife. The preſent rent is about 200 l. ſterling; and a leaſe of one of the farms expires ſoon, when a great riſe of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, and office-houſes; a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are alſo ſeveral ſeams of coal of conſiderable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and as the eſtate is ſituated in a very populous country, and within leſs than three miles of the harbour of Ely, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The eſtate ſtands valued in the county-books at 477 l. Scots, and ſo entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, in whoſe hands the progreſs of writs and articles of roup are to be ſeen; and Peter Webſter, overſeer of the coal of Lathallan, will give what information may be required as to the coal, and ſhow the marches of the eſtate.

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